

Table of Contents, South Texas

IDU African American men and women	3
Estimates of Population Size.....	3
Table 1. IDU African American estimates of high-risk population.....	3
Detailed Information about IDU African American Morbidity	3
Figure 1. IDU African American Morbidity.	4
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU African American clients? ..	4
Figure 2. IDU African American Risk Behaviors	5
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	5
M/MS African American and Hispanic	7
Estimates of Population Size.....	7
Table 2. Estimates of the size of M/MS African Americans and Hispanics.....	7
Detailed Information about M/MS African American and Hispanic Morbidity	7
Figure 4. M/MS African American and Hispanic Morbidity	8
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by M/MS African American and Hispanic clients?	8
Figure 5. M/MS African American and Hispanic Risk Behaviors	9
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	9
F/MS African American men and women	11
Estimates of Population Size.....	11
Table 3. F/MS African American Estimates of Population Size.	11
Detailed Information about F/MS African American Morbidity	11
Figure 5. F/MS African American Morbidity.....	12
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS African American clients?	12
Figure 6. F/MS African American Risk Behaviors.....	13
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	13
M/MS White	15
Estimates of Population Size.....	15
Table 4. M/MS white Estimates of Population Size	15
Detailed information about M/MS white Morbidity	15
Figure 7. M/MS white Morbidity.....	16
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS African American clients?	16
Figure 8. M/MS white Risk Behaviors.....	17
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	17
IDU white and Hispanic men	19
Estimates of Population Size.....	19
Table 5. Estimates of IDU white and Hispanic men Population.....	19
Detailed Information about IDU white and Hispanic men	19
Figure 9. IDU white and Hispanic male Morbidity.....	20
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU white and Hispanic male clients?	20
Figure 10. IDU white and Hispanic male Risk Behaviors.	21
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	22

IDU white and Hispanic women	23
Estimates of Population Size.....	23
Table 6. IDU white and Hispanic women -- Estimates of Population Size.....	23
Detailed Information about IDU white and Hispanic female Morbidity	23
Figure 11. IDU white and Hispanic female morbidity.....	24
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU white and Hispanic female clients?	24
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	26
F/MS White and Hispanic Women.....	27
Estimates of Population Size.....	27
Table 7. F/MS white and Hispanic women -- Estimates of Population Size.	27
Detailed Information about F/MS white and Hispanic female Morbidity.....	27
Figure 13. F/MS white and Hispanic female morbidity.	28
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS white and Hispanic female clients?	28
Figure 14. F/MS white and Hispanic female risk behaviors.....	29
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	29
F/MS White and Hispanic Men.....	31
Estimates of Population Size.....	31
Table 8. F/MS white and Hispanic men -- Estimates of Population Size.....	31
Detailed Information about F/MS white and Hispanic male Morbidity.....	31
Figure 15. F/MS white and Hispanic male morbidity.	32
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS white and Hispanic male clients?	32
Figure 16. F/MS white and Hispanic male risk behaviors.....	33
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	33

IDU African American men and women

Estimates of Population Size

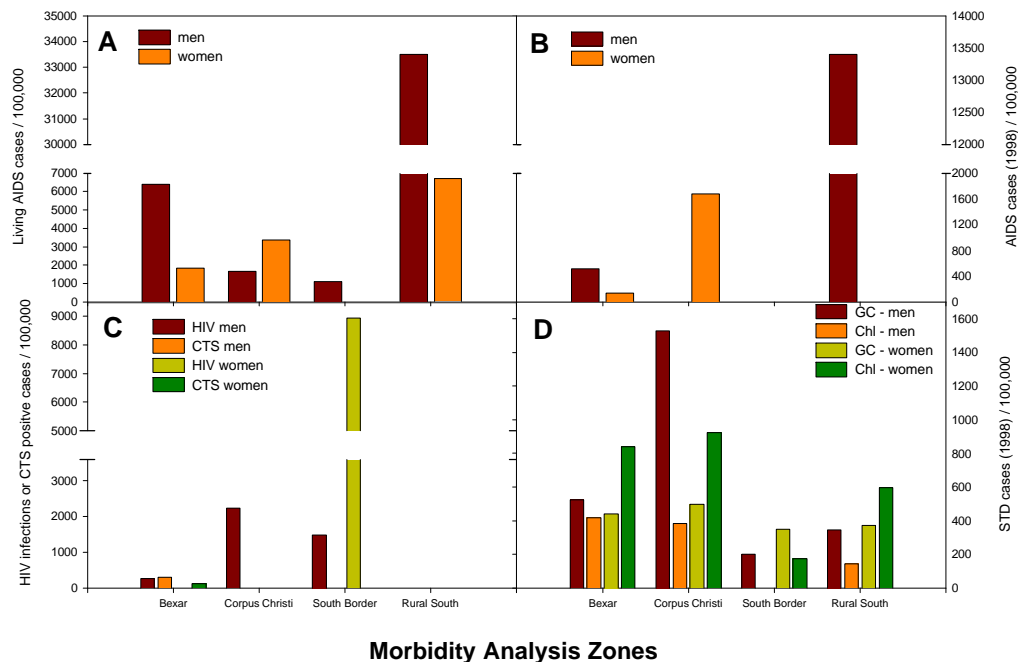
Table 1. IDU African American estimates of high-risk population.

Analysis Zone	IDU African American	
	Men	Women
Bexar	970	761
Corpus Christi	119	60
South Border	90	15
Rural South	15	15
Total	1,194	851

Detailed Information about IDU African American Morbidity

- These sub-populations are characterized by low population size and high morbidity (Figure 1).
- In Bexar County, the rate of living AIDS cases in men is three times the rate in women, 6,390 and 1839 cases / 100,000, respectively. Living AIDS case rates in other analysis zones are limited to 1 or 2 cases (Figure 1A).
- The AIDS case rate for Bexar was 515 cases / 100,000 in 1998, four times the rate of AIDS cases diagnosed in women, 131 cases / 100,000 (Figure 1B).
- Recent HIV infections, represented by HIV reports from 1999 and CTS positives identified in 1998 are approximately 300 cases / 100,000 for men in Bexar. The rate of recent infections in women is less than half the rate in men (Figure 1C).
- Gonorrhea and chlamydia rates are between 400 and 600 cases / 100,000 for African Americans in all analysis zones (Figure 1D).

Figure 1. IDU African American Morbidity.



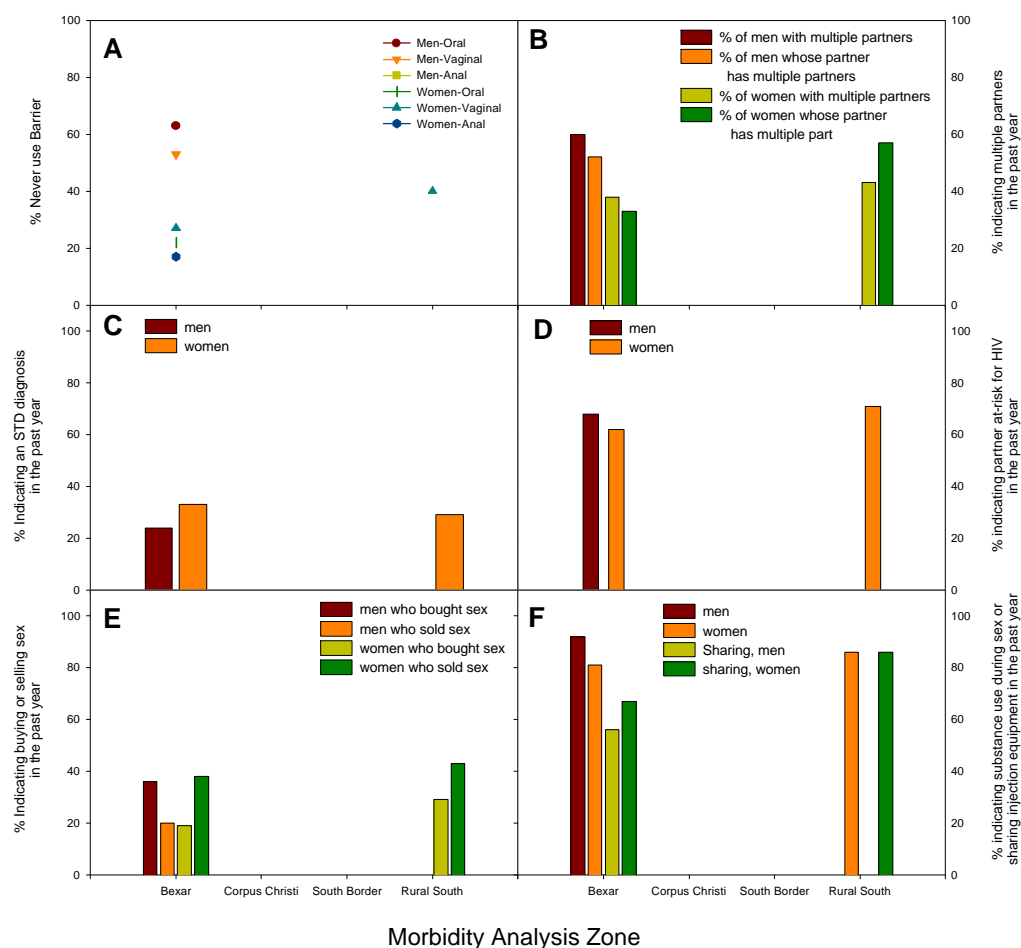
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU African American clients?

(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- Little Information is available on African American IDU in this planning area (Figure 2).
- In Bexar, approximately 20% of African American IDU women report never using a condom for sex, while nearly 60% of men report never using a condom. There is insufficient information in other analysis zones to report (Figure 2A).
- 40% of IDU African Americans report having multiple partners in the previous year, with men having a higher proportion than women (Figure 2B). A similar proportion of prevention counseled clients report their partners have had multiple partners.
- Between 20 and 30% reported having an STD diagnosed in the past year (Figure 2C).
- Nearly 60% of men and women reported their partner was at-risk for HIV (Figure 2D).

- In Bexar, twice as many men report buying sex as selling, and nearly twice as many women sell sex as buy, 40 and 20%, respectively (Figure 2E).
- Between 60 and 80% of African American IDU reported using drugs during sex in the past year (Figure 2F).
- 60% of men and 70% of women reported sharing equipment in the past year (Figure 2F).

Figure 2. IDU African American Risk Behaviors



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- The only detailed information about these sub-populations are available in Bexar County.

- Why are barriers not used? Why is barrier use more prevalent in women than men?
- What are the reasons this population buys and/or sells sex?
- What is their knowledge of risk behaviors?
- What can help reduce the number of partners or the risk of transmission to individuals with multiple partners?
- Does substance use affect adherence to safe sex behaviors in this population?
- Where/how can this population be best reached?

M/MS African American and Hispanic

Estimates of Population Size

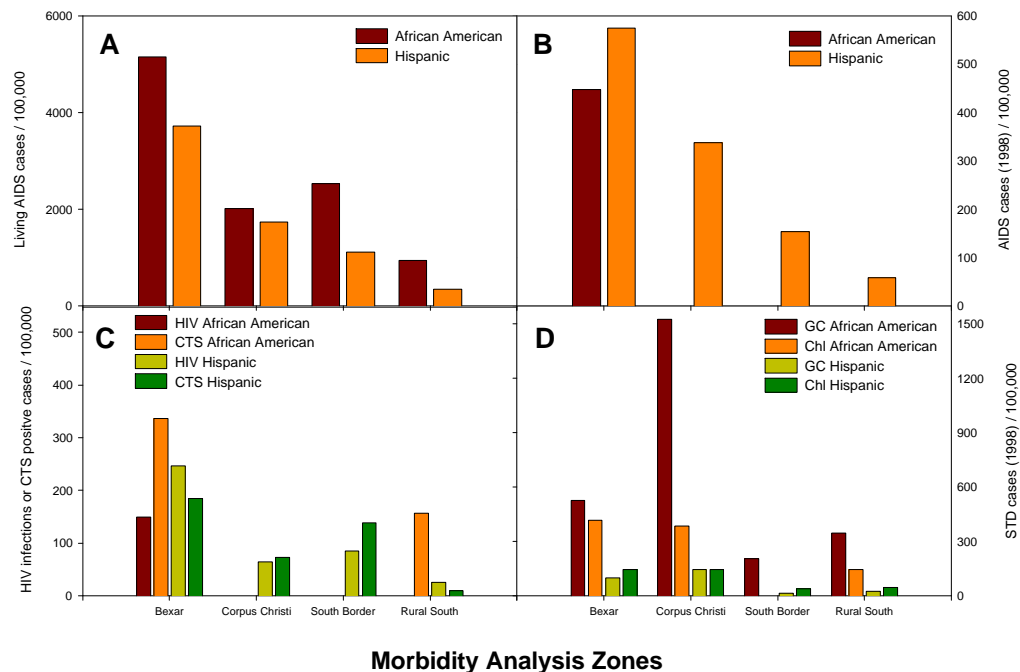
Table 2. Estimates of the size of M/MS African Americans and Hispanics

Analysis Zone	M/MS	
	African American	Hispanic
Bexar	1,784	14,614
Corpus Christi	249	4,145
South Border	39	18,850
Rural South	638	10,375
Total	2,710	47,984

Detailed Information about M/MS African American and Hispanic Morbidity

- The Living AIDS case rate in Bexar, approximately 4,000 cases / 100,000, is nearly twice the rate in any other analysis zone in your planning area (Figure 3A).
- AIDS incidence rates in Hispanics range from less than 100 cases / 100,000 in the Rural South zone to nearly 600 cases / 100,000 in Bexar (Figure 3B).
- The only AIDS cases diagnosed in 1998 in African American M/MS were in Bexar, with a case rate of 500 cases / 100,000 (Figure 3B).
- Recent HIV infection rates, represented by HIV cases and CTS positives are twice as high in Bexar, 200 cases / 100,000, than in all other analysis zones for Hispanic men (Figure 3C).
- In Hispanic men, gonorrhea case rates are below 200 cases / 100,000 (Figure 3D).
- For African American men, case rates for gonorrhea and chlamydia range from 200 to 600 cases / 100,000, with a high incidence of gonorrhea infections in the Corpus Christi zone (Figure 3D).

Figure 4. M/MS African American and Hispanic Morbidity



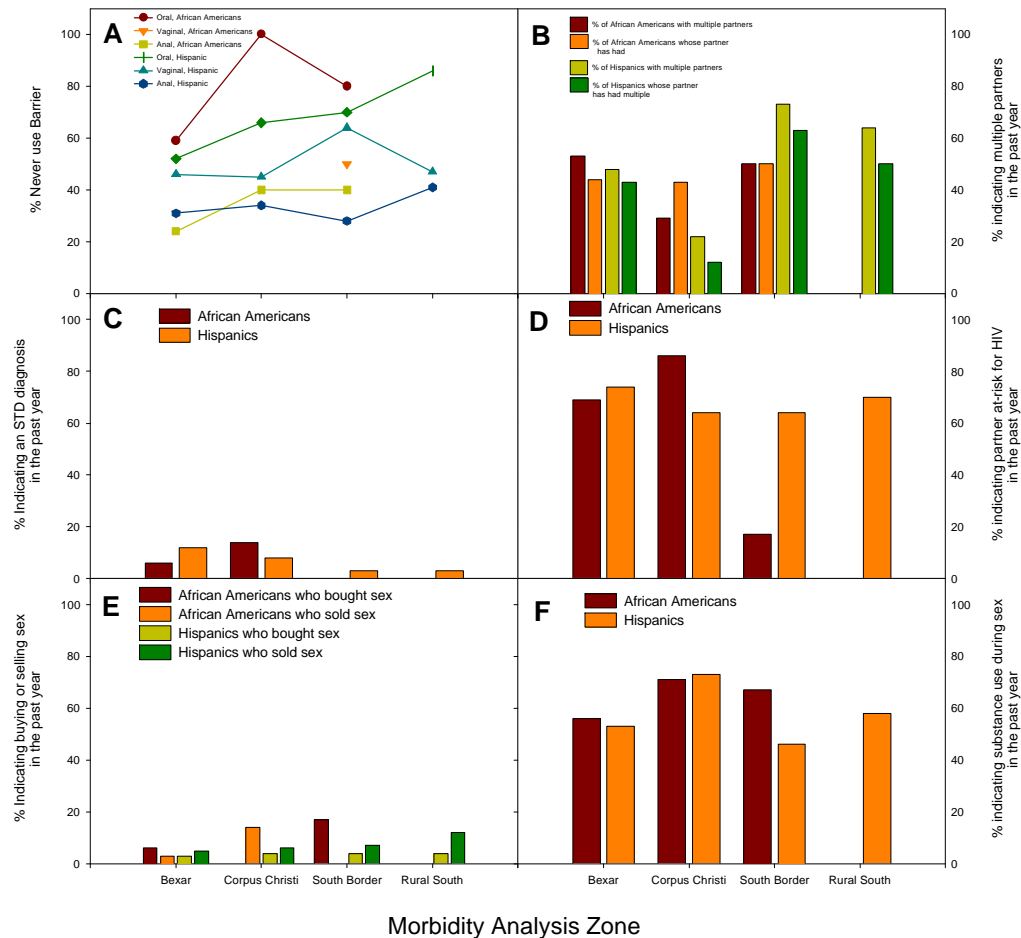
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by M/MS African American and Hispanic clients?

(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- Between 30 and 40% of M/MS African American and Hispanic men report never using a condom during anal sex (Figure 4A).
- Approximately half of M/MS reported never using a barrier for vaginal sex (Figure 4A).
- Between 60 and 80% reported never using a barrier for oral sex (Figure 4A).
- Nearly half of prevention counseled M/MS reported multiple partners in the past year, and a similar proportion reported their partner had multiple partners (Figure 4B).
- In the north part of the planning area, approximately 15% of M/MS reported an STD in the past year, while less than 5% reported an STD history in the south and rural parts of the planning area (Figure 4C).
- Approximately 60% reported their partner was at-risk for HIV (Figure 4D).

- Less than 10% of M/MS African American and Hispanic men reported buying or selling sex (Figure 4E).
- Nearly 60% of M/MS reported using drugs during sex in the past year (Figure 4F).

Figure 5. M/MS African American and Hispanic Risk Behaviors



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- Why are barriers not used? What is barrier use for vaginal sex in bisexual men?
- What are the reasons behind the difference in STD history between north and south parts of the planning region?
- What is their knowledge of risk behaviors?

- What can help reduce the number of partners or the risk of transmission to individuals with multiple partners?
- Does substance use affect adherence to safe sex behaviors in this population?

F/MS African American men and women

Estimates of Population Size

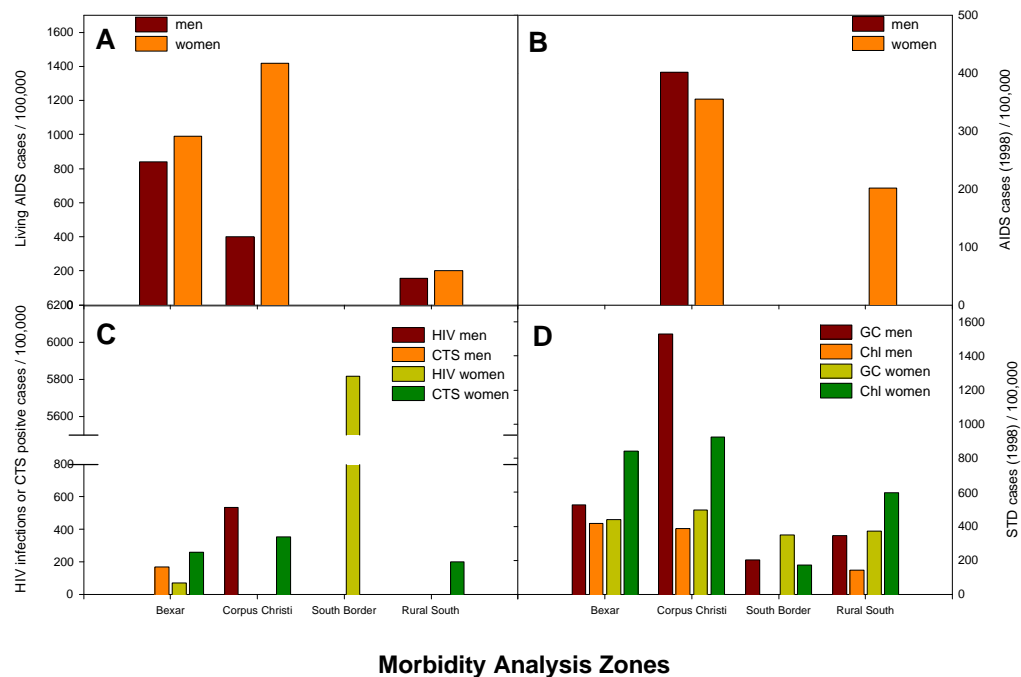
Table 3. F/MS African American Estimates of Population Size.

Analysis Zone	African American	
	F/MS	
	Men	Women
Bexar	1,784	1,919
Corpus Christi	249	282
South Border	39	23
Rural South	638	495
Total	2,710	2,719

Detailed Information about F/MS African American Morbidity

- The small population size in Corpus Christi and South Border zones limit interpretation of morbidity data in these analysis zones (Figure 5).
- The living AIDS case rate for Bexar is approximately 900 cases / 100,000, for both men and women (Figure 5A). The living AIDS rate in the Rural South is less than 200 cases / 100,000.
- There were no AIDS cases reported for African American F/MS in Bexar and South Border in 1998 (Figure 5B). The rate of infection in Corpus Christi is based on 1 case in men and 1 case in women.
- Recent HIV infection rates are based on only 1 case each (Figure 5C).
- The rate of gonorrhea and chlamydia infection are between 400 and 600 cases / 100,000 (Figure 5D).

Figure 5. F/MS African American Morbidity.



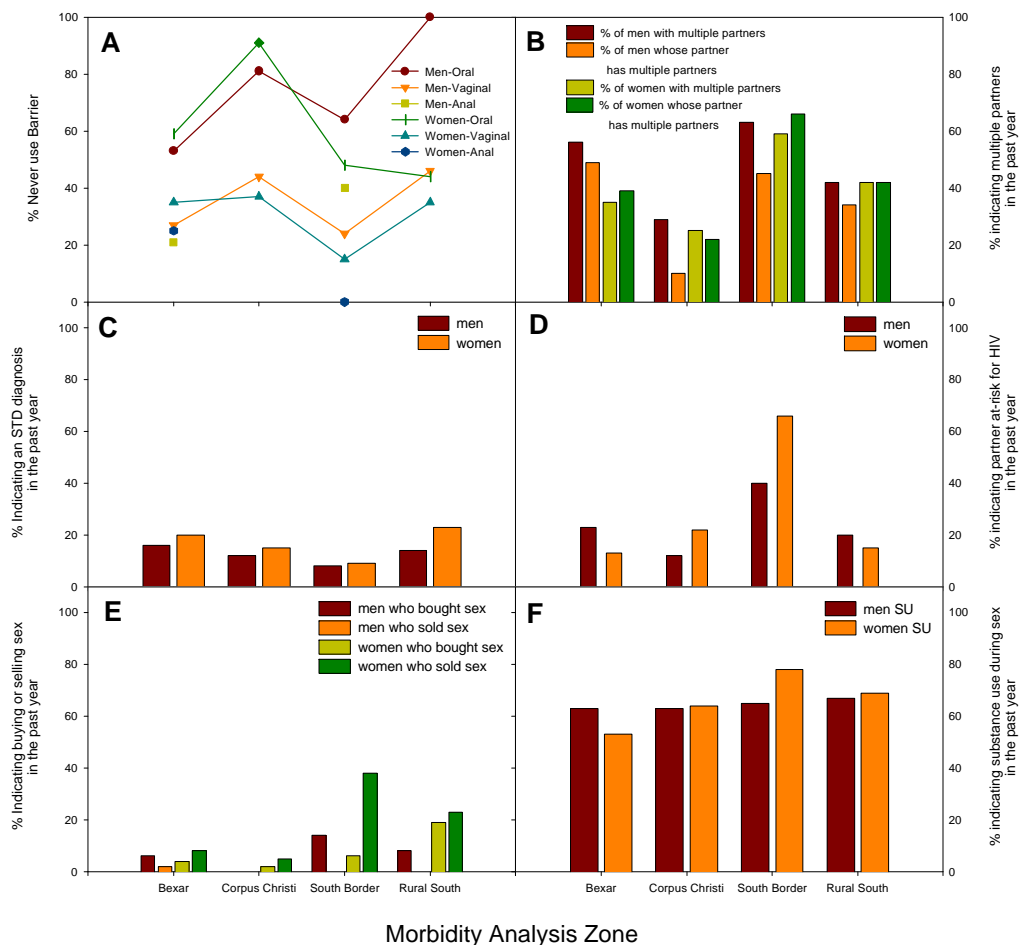
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS African American clients?

(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- Between 20 and 40% of men and women report never using a barrier for anal or vaginal sex (Figure 6A).
- 60 to 80% of African American F/MS report never using a barrier for oral sex (Figure 6A).
- Approximately 40% of prevention counseling clients reported having multiple partners in the past year (Figure 6B). A similar proportion reported their partners also had multiple partners.
- Nearly 20% of F/MS men and women reported an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 6C).
- Between 40 and 60% of F/MS African Americans in the South Border zone report their partner is at risk (Figure 6D). Less than 20% of African American F/MS in other analysis zones report their partner is at risk.

- In the north, less than 10% of clients reported buying or selling sex (Figure 6E). In the South Border and Rural South zones, between 20 and 40 of women reported involvement in sex trade.
- Approximately 60% of clients reported using drugs during sex (Figure 6F).

Figure 6. F/MS African American Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- Why isn't this sub-population using barriers?
- What can help reduce the number of sex partners or the risk of the contact between multiple partners in this sub-population?
- What can help reduce the incidence of STDs in this population?
- Does substance use affect condom use or risk reduction decisions?

- Are there factors not considered above contributing to the high morbidity in these sub-populations?
- What is this sub-population's perception of risk and knowledge of risks?

M/MS White

Estimates of Population Size

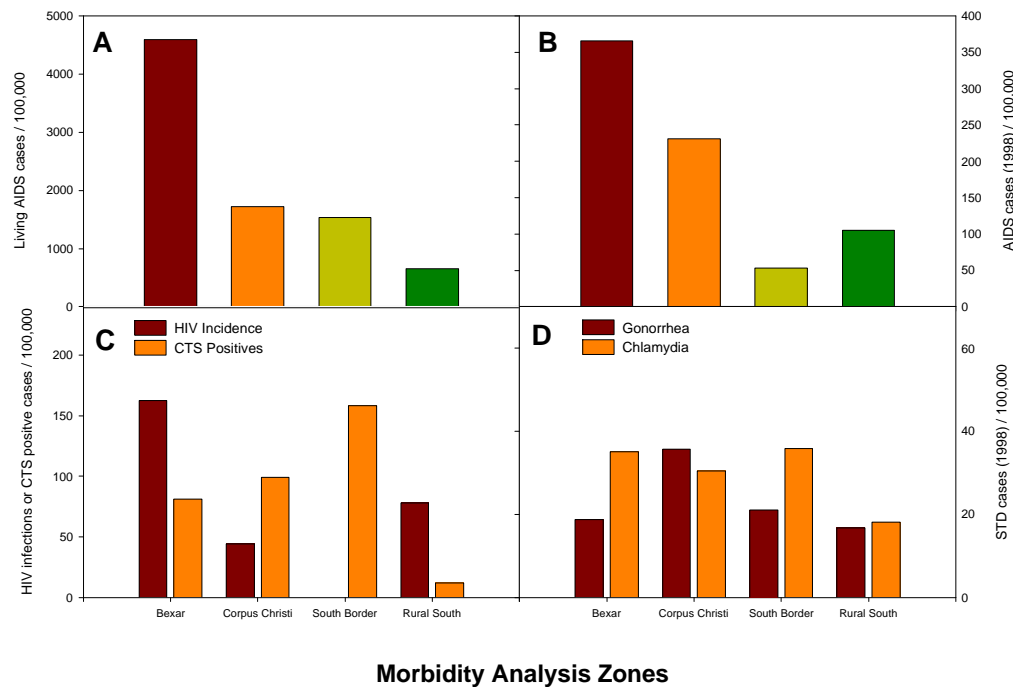
Table 4. M/MS white Estimates of Population Size

Analysis Zone	Estimated Size
Bexar	9,836
Corpus Christi	3,031
South Border	1,894
Rural South	8,566
Total	23,327

Detailed information about M/MS white Morbidity

- The living AIDS case rate is highest in the Bexar zone, 4,600 cases / 100,000 (Figure 7A).
- Rates of living AIDS cases for M/MS whites are approximately 1,700 cases / 100,000 in Corpus Christi and the South Border zones, and less than 800 cases / 100,000 in the Rural South (Figure 7A).
- The AIDS incidence rate for Bexar in 1998 is over 350 cases / 100,000, approximately 30% higher than the rate seen in Corpus Christi and nearly four times the rate in the South Border and Rural South zones (Figure 7B).
- Recent HIV infections, represented by HIV case reports from 1999 and CTS positive tests in 1998, are approximately 100 cases / 100,000 for M/MS whites (Figure 7C).
- STD infection rates are relatively low, approximately 30 cases / 100,000 (Figure 7D).

Figure 7. M/MS white Morbidity.



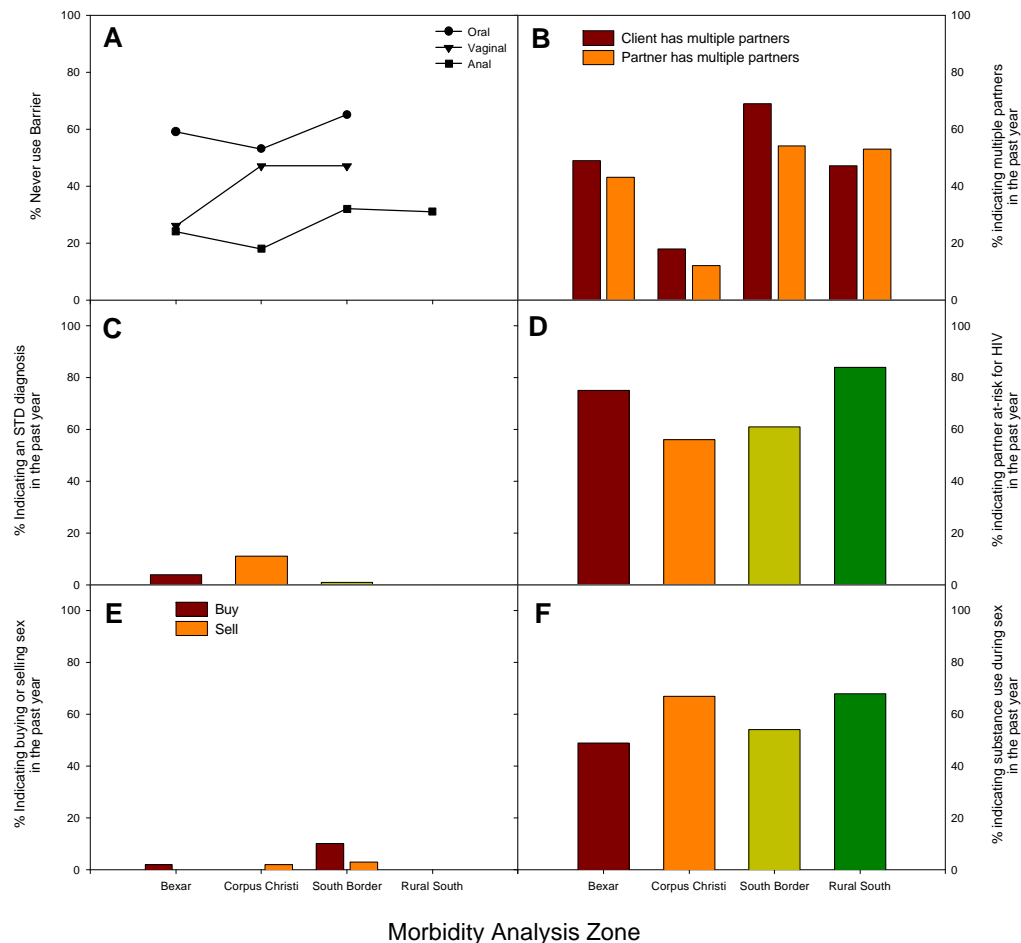
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS African American clients?

(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- Between 20 and 30% of white M/MS report never using a barrier for anal sex (Figure 8A).
- 30 to 50% of M/MS whites report never using a barrier for vaginal sex and approximately 60% report never using a barrier for oral sex (Figure 8A).
- Approximately 40% of white M/MS prevention counseling clients reported having multiple partners in the past year (Figure 8B). A similar proportion reported their partner has had multiple partners.
- In the Corpus Christi zone, less than 20% of clients reported having multiple partners or their partners having multiple partners (Figure 8B).
- Less than 10% of clients reported an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 8C).
- Between 60 and 80% of white M/MS reported their partner was at risk (Figure 8D).

- Less than 5% of white M/MS reported buying or selling sex in the past year (Figure 8E).
- Approximately 60% of white M/MS reported using drugs during sex in the past year (Figure 8F).

Figure 8. M/MS white Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- What has encouraged barrier use in this population? (Why is it working for anal but not for oral or vaginal sex?)
- Does drug use affect use of barriers?
- Does drug use affect partner selection? (Would you have had sex if you hadn't done drugs?)

- What factors influence the number of sex partners reported?
- What is their knowledge and perception of risk factors for HIV?
- What factors are responsible for the relatively low proportion of clients with multiple partners in Corpus Christi?
- What is the profile of bisexual men, and how do their risk behaviors compare to M/MS?

IDU white and Hispanic men

Estimates of Population Size

Table 5. Estimates of IDU white and Hispanic men Population.

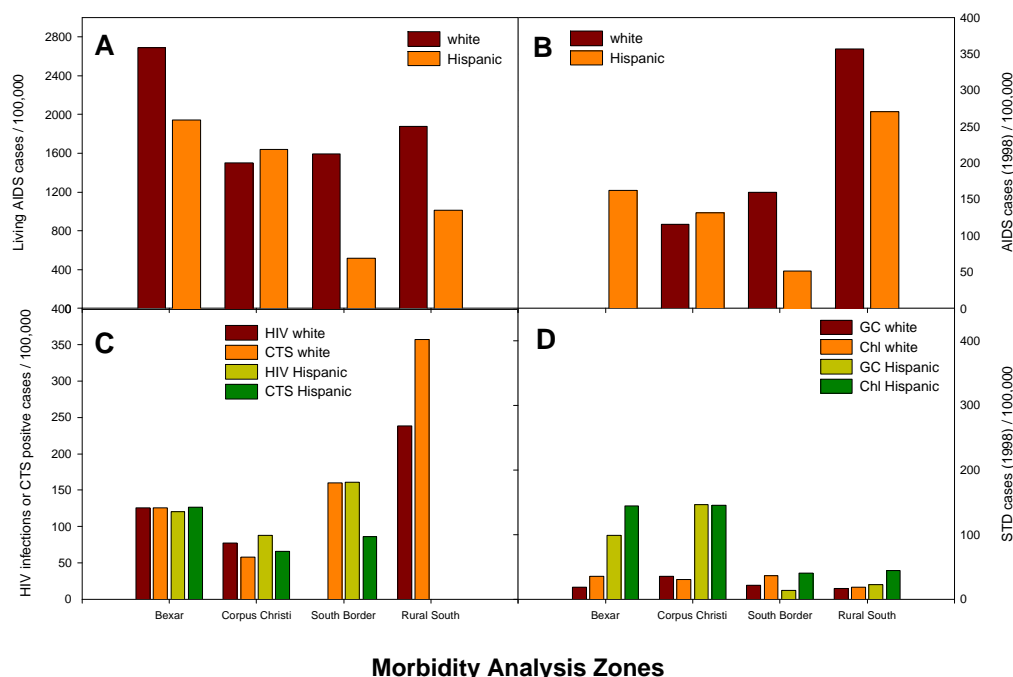
Analysis Zone	IDU Men	
	White	Hispanic
Bexar	9,836	14,614
Corpus Christi	3,031	4,145
South Border	1,894	18,850
Rural South	8,566	1,825
Total	23,327	39,434

Detailed Information about IDU white and Hispanic men

- The living AIDS case rate is approximately 1,700 cases / 100,000 across all analysis zones (Figure 9A).
- The living AIDS rate among white IDU men in Bexar is nearly 2,800 cases / 100,000 (Figure 9A).
- In the South Border and Rural South zones, the rate of living AIDS cases among Hispanic IDU men is less than 1,000 cases / 100,000 (Figure 9A).
- The AIDS incidence rate for IDU men in South Texas is approximately 150 cases / 100,000 (Figure 9B). This rate is double in the Rural South.
- There were no AIDS cases diagnosed in IDU white men in Bexar in 1998 (Figure 9B).
- The rate of recent HIV infections, represented by HIV case reports and CTS positives is between 100 and 150 cases / 100,000, with a slightly higher rate among whites in the Rural South zone (Figure 9C).
- There have been no recent reports of HIV infections among Hispanic IDU men in the Rural South zone (Figure 9C).
- STD rates for white men in the South Planning Area and Hispanic men in the South Border zone are less than 50 cases / 100,000 (Figure 9D).
- Chlamydia and Gonorrhea rates among Hispanic men are generally between 100 and 150 cases / 100,000 in the north but are significantly

lower in the South Border and Rural zones of this planning area (Figure 9D).

Figure 9. IDU white and Hispanic male Morbidity.



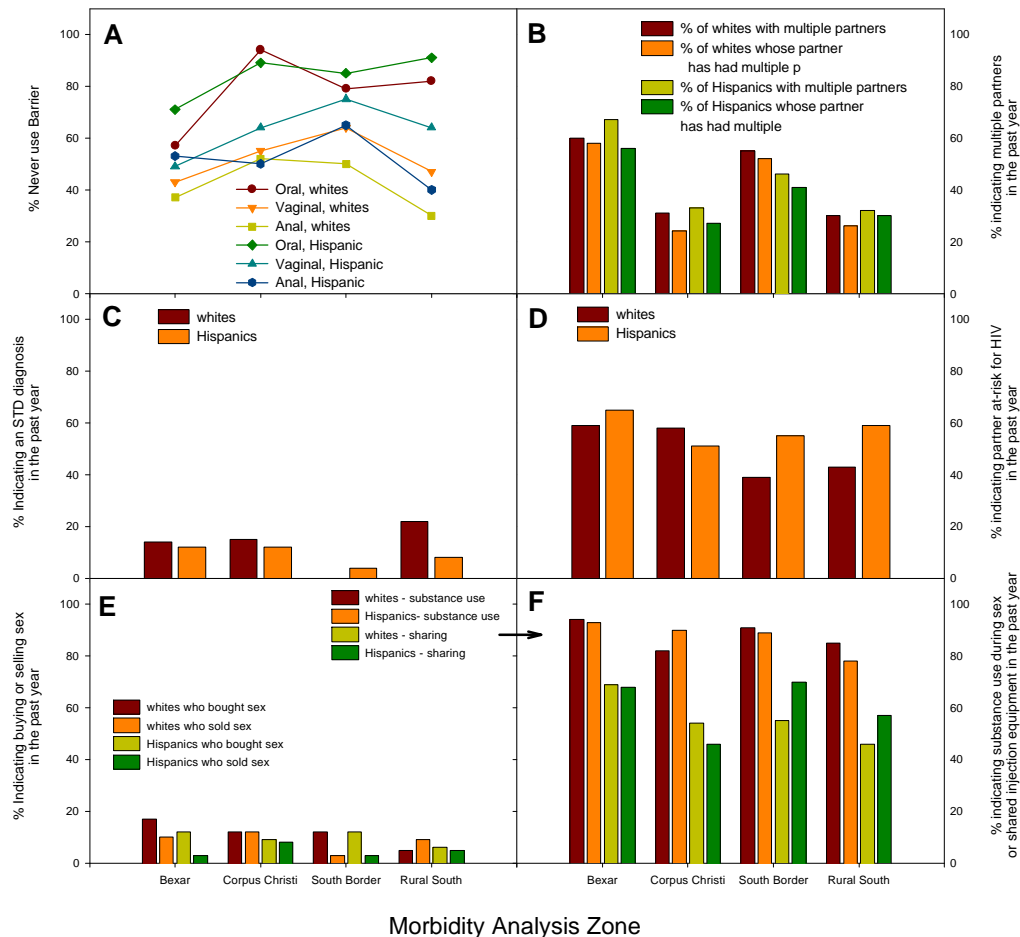
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU white and Hispanic male clients?

(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- Between 40 and 60% of white and Hispanic IDU men reported never using a condom for anal sex in the past year (Figure 10A).
- 40 to 70% of men reported never using a condom for vaginal sex, with Hispanic men reporting consistently less barrier use than whites (Figure 10A).
- Over 80% of men reported never using a barrier for oral sex (Figure 10A).
- In the Corpus Christi and Rural South analysis zones, approximately 30% of clients reported they had multiple partners and a similar proportion indicated their partners had multiple partners in the past year (Figure 10B).

- In the Bexar and South Border zones, between 50 and 60% of white and Hispanic IDU men reported multiple partners and that their partners had multiple partners in the past year (Figure 10B).
- Between 15 and 20% of IDU men reported an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 10C). No white IDU men in the South Border zone reported an STD in the past year.
- 50-60% of white and Hispanic IDU men report their partner was at risk for HIV (Figure 10D).
- Between 10 and 20% of men reported buying or selling sex for drugs or money in the past year (Figure 10E).
- Approximately 90% of IDU white and Hispanic men reported using drugs during sex in the past year (Figure 10F).
- Between 50 and 70% of men reported sharing injection equipment in the past year (Figure 10F).

Figure 10. IDU white and Hispanic male Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- Why are barriers not used?
- What are the reasons this population buys and/or sells sex?
- What is their knowledge of risk behaviors?
- What can help reduce the number of partners or the risk of transmission to individuals with multiple partners? What factors account for the differences in multiple partners reported in Corpus Christi/Rural South vs Bexar and South Border and how will this affect your targeting and intervention plans?
- Does substance use affect adherence to safe sex behaviors in this population?
- Does drug of choice affect their risk taking behavior?
- Why are clients sharing equipment? Is it due to lack of skills, knowledge, bleach cleaning supplies?

IDU white and Hispanic women

Estimates of Population Size

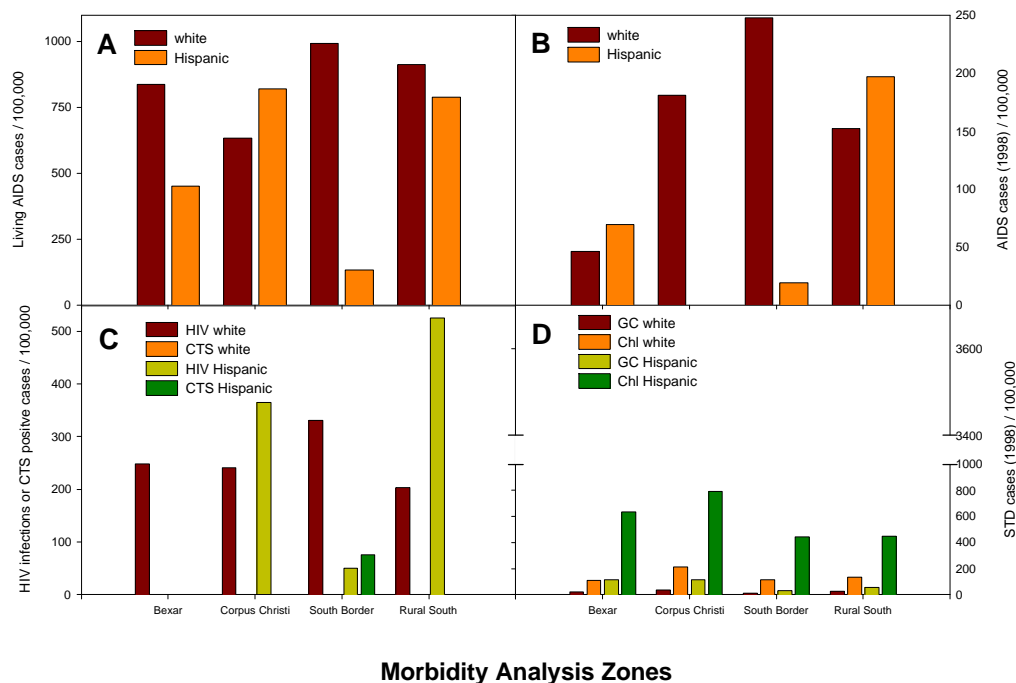
Table 6. IDU white and Hispanic women -- Estimates of Population Size.

Analysis Zone	IDU women	
	White	Hispanic
Bexar	2,149	2,881
Corpus Christi	1,104	731
South Border	403	5,299
Rural South	657	507
Total	4,313	9,418

Detailed Information about IDU white and Hispanic female Morbidity

- The living AIDS case rate for these two sub-populations are slightly less than 1,000 cases / 100,000 (Figure 11A).
- The AIDS incidence rate for white IDU women in Bexar is 46 cases / 100,000, one-fourth the rate observed in white IDU women in the rest of the planning area (Figure 11B).
- In Hispanic women in Bexar, the AIDS incidence rate is nearly 70 cases / 100,000, but only based on 2 case reports (Figure 11B). All other AIDS incidence rates in Hispanic IDU women are due to 1 case.
- The rate of recent HIV infections, represented by HIV case reports and CTS positives, is approximately 300 cases / 100,000 (Figure 11C).
- There were no recent HIV reports in Hispanic women IDU in Bexar (Figure 11C).
- The South Border zone was the only zone to have recent positives reported through the HIV Counseling and Testing System in 1998.
- The rate of STDs are three times greater in Hispanic women than in white women (Figure 11D).

Figure 11. IDU white and Hispanic female morbidity.



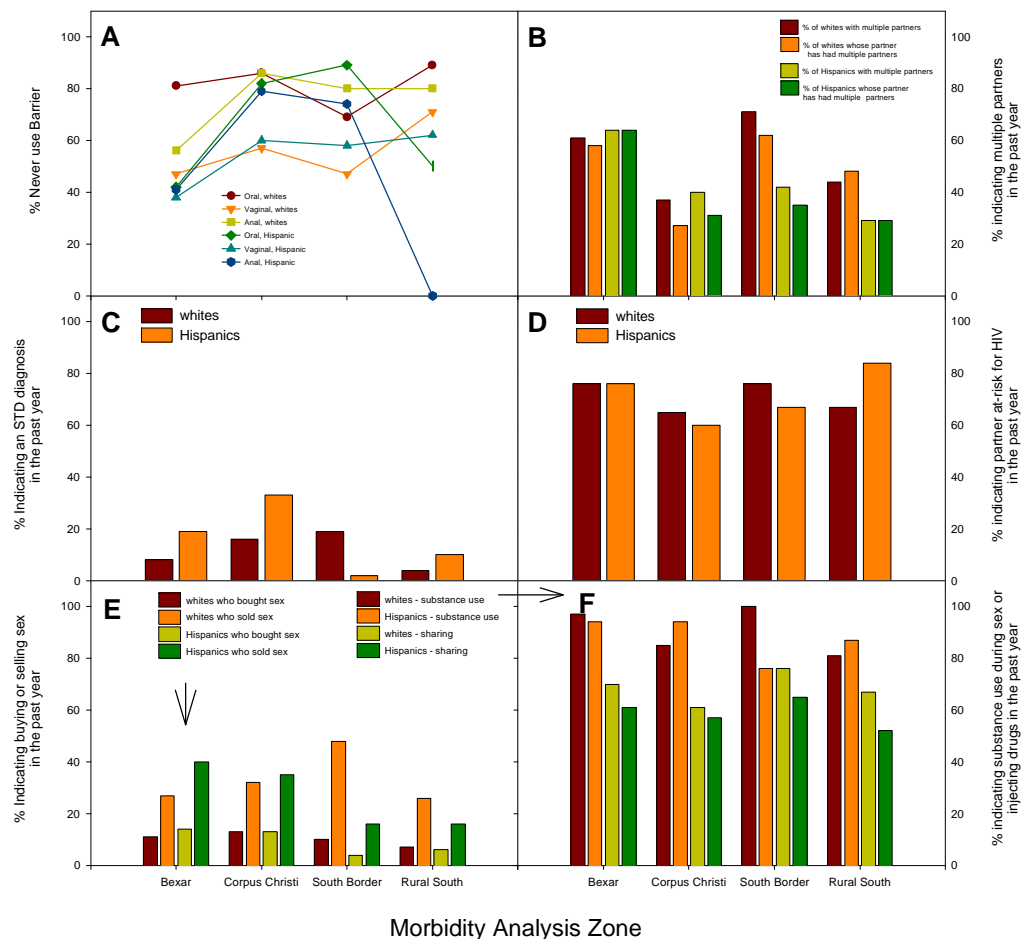
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU white and Hispanic female clients?

(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- Between 50 and 60% of IDU women reported never using a barrier during vaginal sex (Figure 12A).
- Over 70% of IDU white and Hispanic women in this planning area reported never using a condom for anal or oral sex (Figure 12A).
- In Bexar and the South Border zones, approximately 60% of women indicated having multiple partners in the past year (Figure 12B). In Bexar, approximately 60% of IDU women reported their partners had multiple partners, but only 40% reported their partners having multiple partners in the South Border analysis zone.
- In Corpus Christi and Rural South analysis zones, approximately 40% of IDU women reported multiple partners, and a similar proportion reported their partners also had multiple partners (Figure 12B).

- In the High Morbidity analysis zones, approximately 20% of IDU white women reported an STD in the past year (Figure 12C).
- In Bexar, nearly 20% of Hispanic IDU women reported an STD in the past year, while in the Corpus Christi zone, nearly 40% of women reported an STD diagnosed in the past year (Figure 12C).
- **Between 70 and 80% of women reported their partner was at risk for HIV (Figure 12D).**
- Approximately 10% of women reported buying sex, and between 30 and 40% of women reported selling sex in the past year (Figure 12E).
- Over 80% of white and Hispanic IDU women reported using drugs during sex in the past year (Figure 12F).
- 60-70% of white and Hispanic IDU women reported sharing needles or injection equipment in the past year (Figure 12F).

Figure 12. IDU white and Hispanic female risk behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- Why are barriers not used?
- What are the reasons this population buys and/or sells sex?
- What is their knowledge of risk behaviors?
- What can help reduce the number of partners or the risk of transmission to individuals with multiple partners? What factors account for the differences in multiple partners reported in Corpus Christi/Rural South vs Bexar and South Border?
- This sub-population reports a high proportion who's partner is at risk, what activities can help these women reduce the risk of contact with their partners?
- Does substance use affect adherence to safe sex behaviors in this population?
- Does drug of choice affect their risk taking behavior?
- Why are these sub-populations sharing injection equipment? Is it due to lack of knowledge, skills or cleaning equipment?

F/MS White and Hispanic Women

Estimates of Population Size

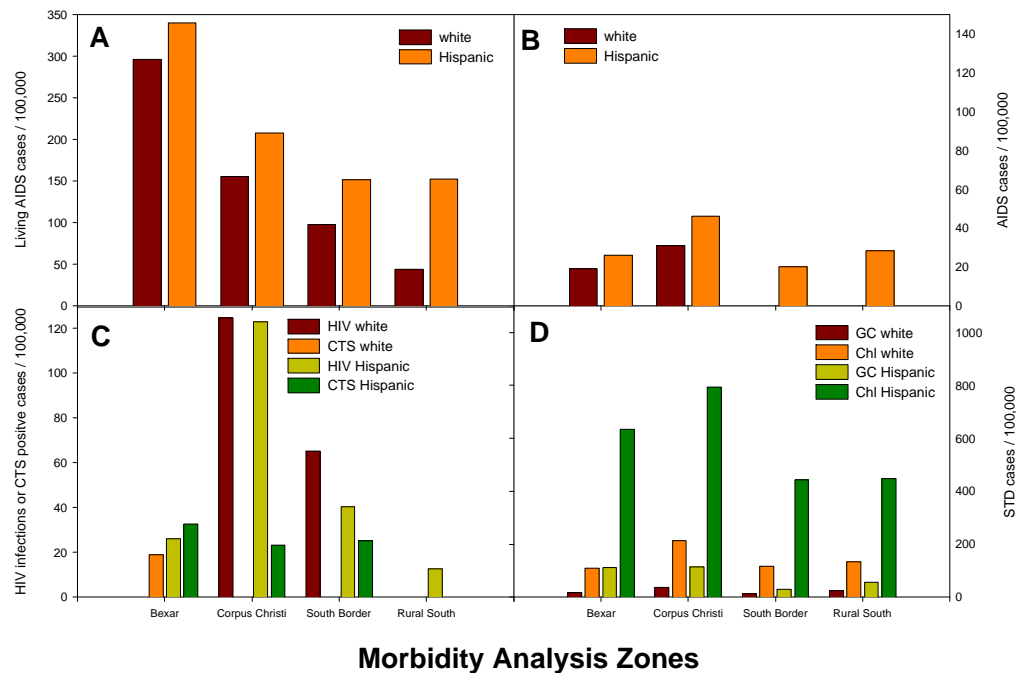
Table 7. F/MS white and Hispanic women -- Estimates of Population Size.

Analysis Zone	F/MS women	
	White	Hispanic
Bexar	10,465	15,289
Corpus Christi	3,207	4,331
South Border	2,042	19,760
Rural South	9,036	10,491
Total	24,750	49,871

Detailed Information about F/MS white and Hispanic female Morbidity

- The living AIDS case rate is approximately 200 cases / 100,000 in white and Hispanic F/MS women (Figure 13A).
- AIDS incidence in these sub-populations is below 30 cases / 100,000 (Figure 13B).
- There were no AIDS cases reported among white women in 1998 in the South Border or Rural South zones (Figure 13B).
- The rate of recent HIV infections is approximately 40 cases / 100,000 in all zones except Corpus Christi, which has a rate of 120 cases / 100,000 for both white and Hispanic women (Figure 13C).
- The rate of STDs are three times greater in Hispanic women than in white women (Figure 13D).

Figure 13. F/MS white and Hispanic female morbidity.



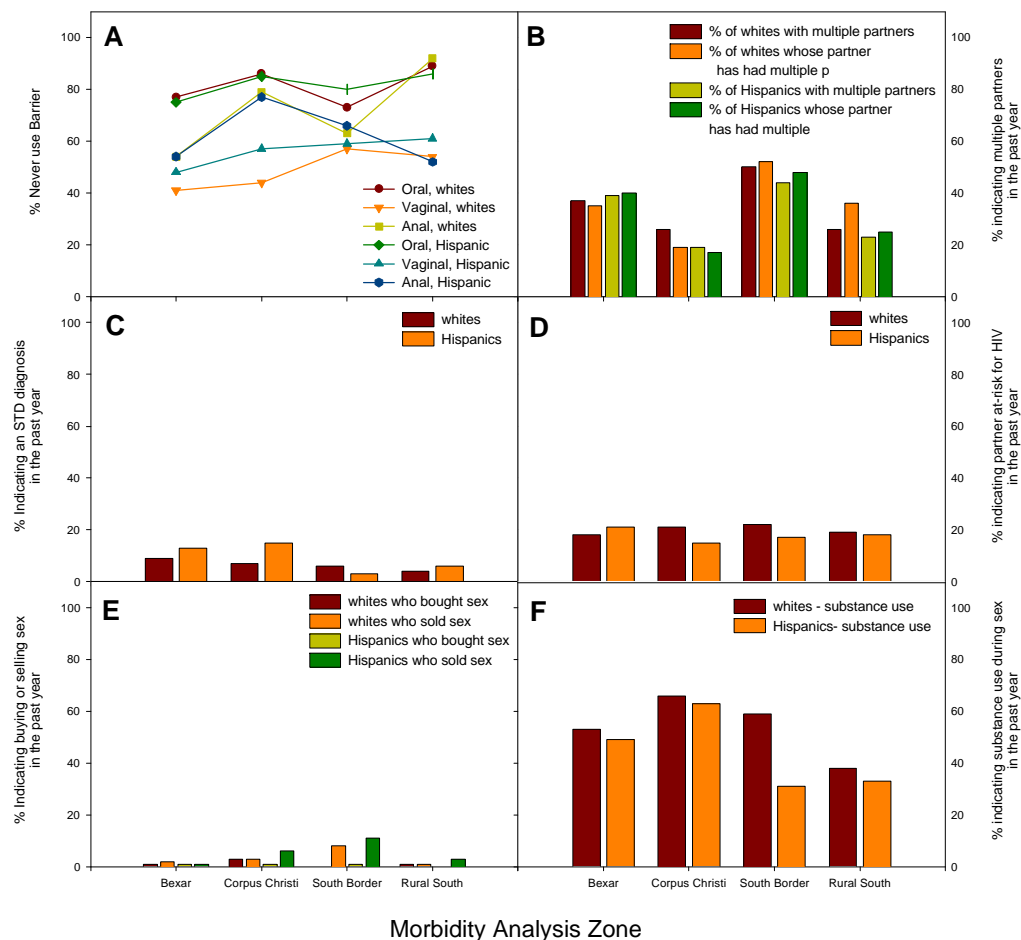
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS white and Hispanic female clients?

(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- Between 40 and 60% of F/MS women reported never using a condom during vaginal sex (Figure 14A).
- 60-70% of women reported never using a barrier for oral sex, and approximately 80% of white and Hispanic F/MS women reported never using a condom for anal sex (Figure 14A).
- Between 30 and 50% of women reported they had multiple partners in the past year, and a similar proportion reported their partner had multiple partners (Figure 14B).
- 10 to 15% of women reported an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 14C).
- Approximately 20% of white and Hispanic women indicated their sex partner was at risk for HIV (Figure 14D).

- Less than 5% of white and Hispanic F/MS women reported buying or selling sex in the past year (Figure 14E).
- Between 20 and 60% of women reported using drugs during sex (Figure 14F). Drug use was similar in white and Hispanic women in all analysis zones but the South Border, where white women reported twice the proportion of drug use during sex as Hispanic women.

Figure 14. F/MS white and Hispanic female risk behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- Why are barriers not used?
- What is their knowledge of risk behaviors?
- What can help reduce the number of partners or the risk of transmission to individuals with multiple partners? What factors account for the

differences in multiple partners reported in Corpus Christi/Rural South vs Bexar and South Border and how will this affect your targeting and intervention plans?

- This sub-population reports a low proportion who's partner is at risk, but still report a relatively high STD rate. What risks are associated with STD transmission which is not reflected in the traditional HIV risk structure?
- Does substance use affect adherence to safe sex behaviors in this population?
- Does drug of choice affect their risk taking behavior?

F/MS White and Hispanic Men

Estimates of Population Size

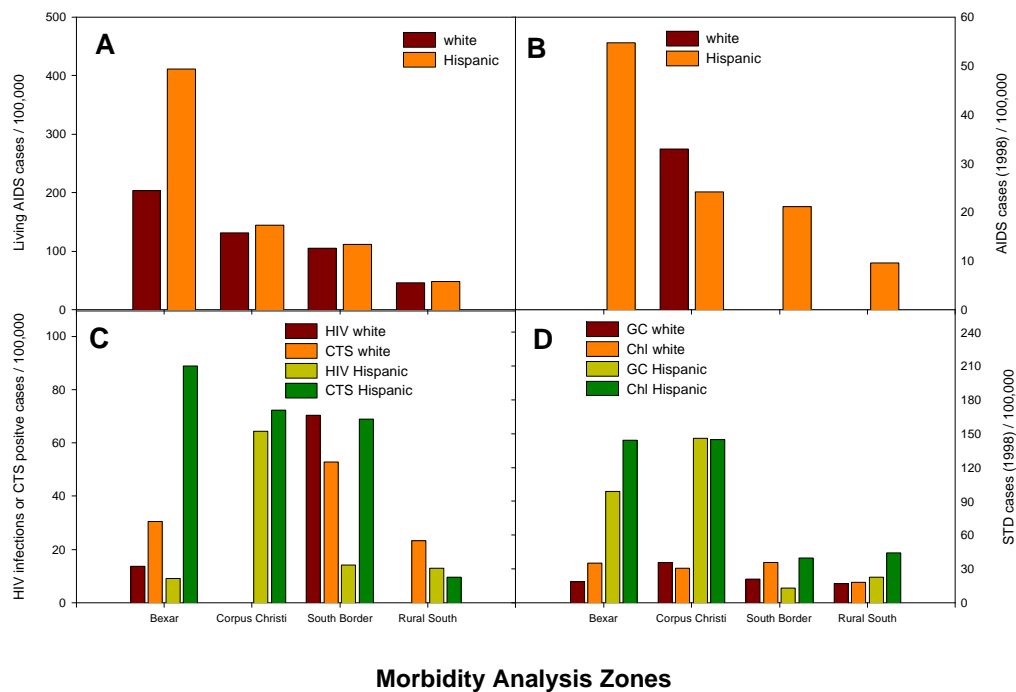
Table 8. F/MS white and Hispanic men -- Estimates of Population Size.

Analysis Zone	F/MS men	
	White	Hispanic
Bexar	9,836	14,614
Corpus Christi	3,031	4,145
South Border	1,894	18,850
Rural South	8,566	10,375
Total	23,327	47,984

Detailed Information about F/MS white and Hispanic male Morbidity

- Living AIDS case rates in white men is approximately 200 cases / 100,000 in Bexar, nearly double the rate in the other analysis zones (Figure 15A).
- For Hispanic men, the living AIDS case rate in Corpus Christi, Rural South and the South border zones, 100 cases / 100,000 is about half the rate in Bexar (Figure 15A).
- The AIDS incidence rate among Hispanic F/MS men is less than 50 cases / 100,000 in this planning area (Figure 15B).
- Corpus Christi was the only zone with reported AIDS cases in white men in 1998 (Figure 15B).
- The rate of recent HIV infections is approximately 60 cases / 100,000 in this planning area (Figure 15C) for Hispanic men.
- In whites, the rate of recent infections in Bexar and the Rural South is one-third the rate in Hispanics and there were no recent HIV infections reported in F/MS men in the Corpus Christi analysis zone (Figure 15C).
- In whites, Gonorrhea and Chlamydia infection rates were less than 30 cases / 100,000 (Figure 15D).
- In Hispanic men, the rate of gonorrhea and chlamydia infections was approximately 120 cases / 100,000 (Figure 15D). The South Border and Rural South zones reported a rate for Hispanic men of less than 30 cases / 100,000.

Figure 15. F/MS white and Hispanic male morbidity.



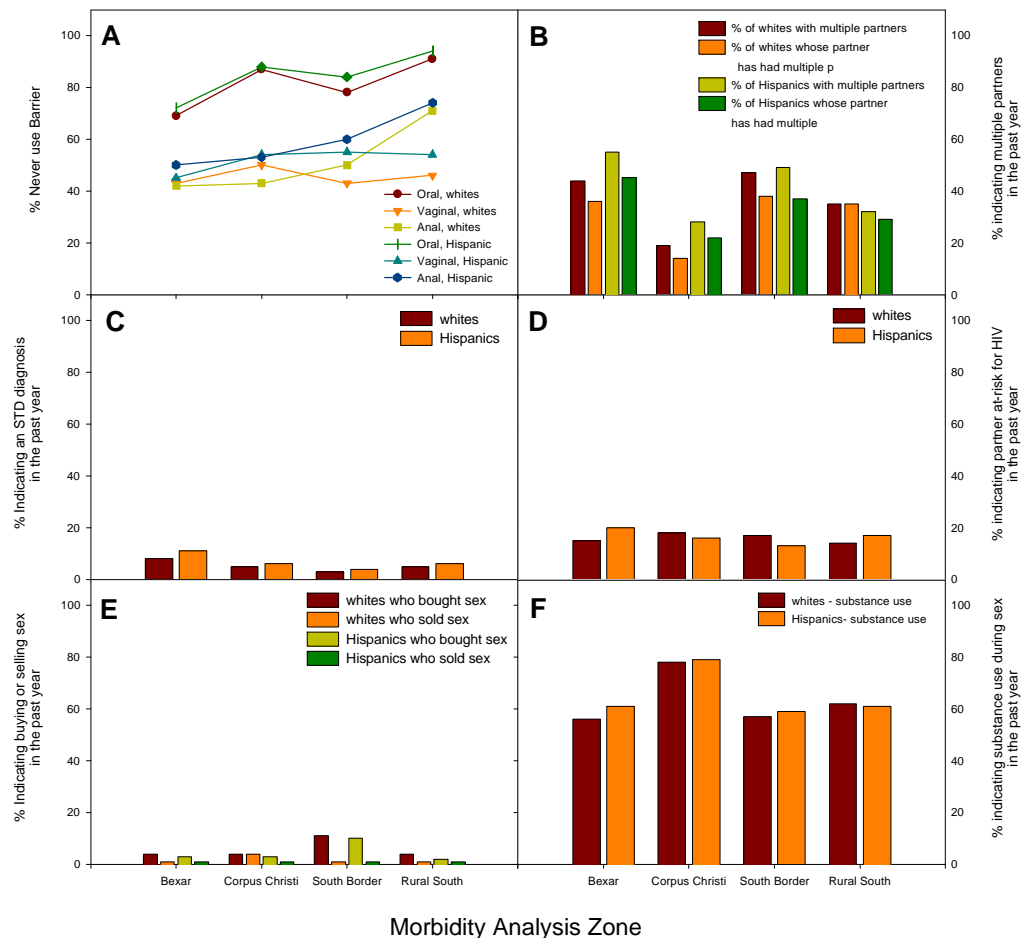
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS white and Hispanic male clients?

(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- Between 50 and 70% of men reported never using a condom for vaginal or anal sex in the past year (Figure 16A).
- Over 70% of prevention counseled clients reported almost never using a barrier for oral sex (Figure 16A).
- Between 30 and 40% of F/MS white and Hispanic men reported having multiple partners in the past year (Figure 16B). A similar proportion reported their partners had multiple partners.
- Approximately 10% of F/MS men reported an STD diagnosed in the past year (Figure 16C).
- Less than 20% of prevention counseled F/MS men indicated their sex partner was at risk for HIV (Figure 16D).

- Less than 5% of men reported buying or selling sex in the past year (Figure 16E). In the South Border zone, approximately 10% of white and Hispanic men had reported buying sex in the past year.
- Over 60% of F/MS white and Hispanic men reported using drugs during sex in the past year (Figure 16F).

Figure 16. F/MS white and Hispanic male risk behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- Why are barriers not used?
- What is their knowledge of risk behaviors?
- What can help reduce the number of partners or the risk of transmission to individuals with multiple partners?

- Does substance use affect adherence to safe sex behaviors in this population?
- Does drug of choice affect their risk taking behavior?